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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE TEACHING OF SYNTHESIS.

THE process of grammatical Synthesis, on which the exercises in "English Composition" are chiefly based, is novel in many of its features. The author, however, is so thoroughly convinced of its utility, both as a mental discipline, and as a means of cultivating accuracy and flexibility of style, that he begs to offer the following illustrations of the mode of dealing with it, to those teachers who may not be familiar with its peculiarities. It should be premised, that the exercises pre-suppose some acquaintance, on the part of the pupils, with the general principles of Analysis.

We begin, as is natural, with *Simple* sentences. Certain elements are given as data, out of which a simple sentence has to be formed—a sentence with one predicate. These elements represent the numerous ideas which crowd upon the mind when engaged in composition, and which the unpractised find it so difficult to adjust and assort.

In synthesis, as in analysis, the first step is to fix upon the predicate, which, with its inseparable attendant, the subject,

forms the pivot on which the sentence turns. Around these two essential elements all the others cluster, either as attributes to the latter, or as enlargements of the former. Suppose, then, that we have such elements as the following placed before us:—

- (a) A certain *crime was facilitated* in England.
- (b) This was done in the end of the reign of Edward I.
- (c) The crime was that of clipping the coin.
- (d) It was facilitated by the custom of cutting the silver penny.
- (e) This custom was sanctioned by law.
- (f) The penny was cut into halves and quarters.

We are required to introduce all these circumstances into a simple sentence.

I. We take the words in italics as the subject and predicate, *crime was facilitated*.

II. Attached to *crime* we find only one attribute, viz., in (c) the crime of *clipping the coin*. Attached to *was facilitated*, we find three adverbials, viz., in (a) (place), *in England*; in (b) (time), *in the early part of the reign of Edward I.*; in (d) (manner), *by the custom of cutting the silver penny*. In (e) we find an attribute to *custom*, viz., *sanctioned by law*. In (f) we find an adverbial to *cutting*, viz., *into halves and quarters*.

III. Arranging these elements one after the other, bringing together the nouns and attributes, the verbs and adverbs, which are co-related, we get,—

“The crime (of clipping the coin) was facilitated in England, in the early part of the reign of Edward I., by the custom (sanctioned by law) of cutting the silver penny (into halves and quarters).”

IV. As the occurrence of so many as three adverbials at the close of the sentence makes it cumbrous, we bring one of them (preferring that of *time*)* to the beginning, and thus get the complete and well-balanced sentence:—

* See “English Composition,” Part I., § 49.

"In the early part of the reign of Edward I., the crime of clipping the coin was facilitated in England by the custom, sanctioned by law, of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters.

Let us next take *Complex* sentences, containing one principal predicate, and one or more subordinate predicates. As each clause in a complex sentence admits of analysis into the primary elements of a sentence, the data for each clause in synthesis might be stated with the same detail as in the case of the simple sentence given above. This, however, after sufficient practice has been given in the construction of simple sentences, is unnecessary, and would only complicate the exercise. It is better, therefore, to limit the attention, in the case of complex sentences, solely to the combining of clauses. Accordingly, in the data for the synthesis of complex sentences, the substance of each clause is stated as a simple sentence; and the pupil is required to combine these in accordance with certain prescribed relations of interdependence. In order to express these relations briefly, and to present them clearly to the eye, a system of analytic notation has been adopted.* The essential feature in that notation is, that each principal clause is indicated by a capital letter, and the subordinate clauses by corresponding small letters; the degree of subordination being further expressed by algebraic indices, while different clauses in the same degree are distinguished by co-efficients. Thus a^3 is dependent on a^2 , a^2 on a^1 , and a^1 on A; b^3 on b^1 , and b^1 on B; c^1 on C, &c.; while two or more clauses dependent on a^3 , for instance, are marked as $1a^3$, $2a^3$, $3a^3$, &c. Before proceeding to exemplify the application of this system to synthesis of complex sentences, we must premise—1st, that as in simple sentences we begin with the subject and predicate, so here we begin with the clause containing the principal subject and predicate; 2d, that we must be

* See "English Composition," Part I., §§ 16, 17.

careful to attach each subordinate clause as nearly as possible to the word which it explains, linking them together by the proper connectives,* to determine which is indeed the only point of real difficulty in the exercise.

In exemplification of this, let us now take a sentence at random from Goldsmith, and having broken it down into a series of simple propositions, endeavour from these elements to reconstruct it ;—

1a¹ (*substantive*). It was proper to sell our colt at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse.

A. My wife proposed this.

1a² (*attributive*). The colt was grown old.

2a² (*attributive*). A horse would carry single or double upon an occasion.

3a² (*attributive*). And a horse would make a pretty appearance at church.

4a² (*attributive*). Or a horse would make a pretty appearance on a visit.

2a¹ (*adverbial: reason*). We were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world.

I. We begin by writing down the principal clause (A) ; *My wife proposed*. In place of "this," we add the substantive clause (1a¹) as the object of "proposed,"—introducing it with its proper connective "that." *My wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse*. The next clause (1a²) is attributive to "colt;" we therefore introduce it immediately after that word: *our colt, which was grown old*. The next three clauses (2a², 3a², 4a²) are all attributive to "horse," and must therefore be connected with that word: *a horse, which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit*. The only remaining clause (2a¹) gives the reason of all this, and must be introduced by "since," or "as." We thus get the complete sentence—

* See "English Composition," Part I., § 30.

"My wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt, which was grown old, at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse, which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit, as we were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world."

II. This arrangement of the sentence, though the natural one, is open to the objection that the last clause (2a¹) is too far separated from the clause (A) on which it is immediately dependent,—no fewer than four other clauses coming between them. To rectify this, we may bring that adverbial clause to the beginning of the sentence,* and then we have it as Goldsmith originally wrote it:

"As we were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world, my wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt, which was grown old, at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse, which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit."

As *Compound* sentences consist merely of simple and complex clauses in combination, it is unnecessary to give separate examples of their treatment. The illustrations we have given will suffice to shew that this kind of exercise compels the pupil to attend to the construction of sentences and the arrangement of their parts in a way which, under the old-fashioned system of composition, was almost, if not altogether, unattainable. We can commend the exercise to teachers on other grounds. It will not only save them and their pupils much time and fruitless labour, but will be found to excite the interest of the latter in the same way as the working out of a problem in mathematics, or as the executing of a constructive puzzle amuses children of a younger growth. The exercise, too, enables them to feel their power all the more, that the result, if correct, is an intelligible whole. There is great utility, also, in the constancy

* See "English Composition," Part I., §§ 46, 49.

with which the exercise keeps the pupil working upon a single sentence, until he has mastered its parts and their relations, and has given to it its most accurate as well as most elegant form. When this has been practised long enough to enable the pupil to understand the many nice points on which the excellence of a sentence, as to its construction, depends, then he will be able to undertake the writing of original sentences, the combining of these into paragraphs, and the composition, in the higher sense, of themes demanding continuous and concentrated thought.

W. S. D.

KEY TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK.

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Exercise 1 (page 12).

1. *He contemplated the formation of a national institution,—a design which has never been completed.* 2. The honour of having been the first to welcome his Royal Highness *was highly esteemed by him.* 3. The author having suddenly died, *he* left his work unfinished. 4. No sooner was William seated on the throne, than *he seemed* to have lost all his former popularity. 5. He is taller, stronger, wiser (*than his friend*). 6. *It is alleged* that the king was ignorant, &c. 7. *Complete.* 8. The artist *suggests the present monument*, being of opinion that, &c. 9. *Complete*; if “which” be taken as an adjective for “these,” in which sense it is used by Addison and other authorities. 10. The most illustrious benefactors of the race *are* men who, &c. 11. *His position shewed the nation every phase of his character*, seeing that the varnish of power, &c. 12. *Complete*, but elliptical; the full construction being, “How much less *should he trust* in them that dwell,” &c.

Exercise 2 (page 13).

1. The girl sang *with sweetness, or in a sweet manner, with a sweet voice*, &c. 2. *To lie, or the practice of telling lies*, is one of the meanest of vices. 3. A mind *full of gratitude* loves to consider the bounties of Providence. 4. *To walk, or the habit of walking*, is conducive, &c. 5. Soldiers *of great bravery* fell, &c. 6. The husbandman's treasures

are renewed *year by year*, or *every year*. 7. Cromwell acted with *sternness and decision*, &c. 8. *To err* is human; *to forgive*, divine. 9. *Our being idle* prevents *our being truly happy*. 10. *The habit of delaying* is at all times attended with danger. 11. His *being an indolent man* was the cause of his ruin. 12. Leonidas fell *covered with glory* at Thermopylæ.

Exercise 3 (page 14).

1. Persons *who are quarrelsome* (att.) are despised. 2. We manure the fields *that we may make them fruitful* (adv. purpose). 3. *How he escaped* (subs.) is a profound mystery. 4. Some persons believe *that the planets are inhabited* (subs.) 5. Philosophers *who are truly wise* (att.) are even rarer than scholars *who are very learned* (att.) 6. He answered contemptuously, *since he believed* (adv. reason) *that he had been insulted* (subs.) 7. No one doubts *that the earth is round* (subs.) 8. *Whether he is guilty or innocent* (subs.) is still uncertain. 9. *If he had been patient*, or *had he had patience* (adv. cond.), he might have succeeded. 10. *When they saw so many of their townspeople fall* (adv. time and cause) the people were exasperated, &c. 11. *After the battle was concluded* (adv. time) the general began, &c. 12. *As soon as the barricade was forced* (adv. time) the crowd rushed out.

Exercise 4 (page 15).

1. *Descending* from his throne, he ascended the scaffold, and said, "Live, incomparable pair" (complex): or, *Descending* from his throne and *ascending* the scaffold, he said, "Live, incomparable pair" (complex): or, and *ascended*, *saying*; or, he *descended*, and *ascending*, said. 2. *Taking* them into the garden one summer morning, and *showing* them two young apple-trees I said (complex): or, I took them, and *showed* them, *saying*; or, I took them, and *showing* them, said (compound). 3. The light infantry *having* joined the main body, the enemy retired, &c.: or, *No sooner had* the light infantry joined, &c.: or, *After* the main body *had been joined* by the light infantry, the enemy retired, &c. (complex). 4. I will come to an explanation with you, *if only you* give me liberty to speak; or, *I cannot* come to an explanation with you *unless* (negative condition) you give me liberty to speak; or, I shall come to an explanation with you *whenever* you give me liberty to speak (complex). 5. *Being a worthless man*, he could not be respected

by his subjects (simple); or, *So worthless a man* could not be respected by his subjects (simple). 6. *Had he not arrived* at that very moment, I should inevitably have perished (complex): or, *But for his arrival* at that very moment, I should inevitably have perished (simple). 7. Egypt is a fertile country, *being* annually inundated by the Nile, *which waters* it. 8. Thus *receiving* the fertilising mud brought by the stream in its course, it derives a richness from the deposit which common culture could not produce (compound, with two principal predicates, instead of five). 9. Thomas à Becket *having completed* his education abroad and *returned* to England, entered the church, and rapidly rose to the grade of Archdeacon (compound, with two principal predicates, instead of four); or, Thomas à Becket, *having entered* the church, *on his return* to England *after completing* his education abroad, rapidly rose to the grade of Archdeacon (simple).

Exercise 5 (page 15).

1. *Walking* towards the bridge, he met, &c. 2. The member resumed his seat, *having spoken* (or *after speaking*) for two hours. 3. The ground is never frozen in Palestine, the cold *not being* severe. 4. The choice of a spot *uniting* everything *capable of contributing* either to health or to luxury, did not require, &c. 5. There are many injuries *felt* by almost every man *without complaining*. 6. Socrates proved virtue *to be* its own reward. 7. Cromwell followed little events before *venturing* to govern great ones. 8. Darkness *having broken* away, and morning *dawning*, the town wore a strange aspect indeed. 9. *Having suppressed* (or *after suppressing*) this conspiracy, he led, &c. 10. The ostrich cannot fly, *not having* wings in proportion to its body.

Exercise 6 (page 16).

1. Plato and Aristotle were great philosophers. 2. Death spares the rich as little as it forgets the poor. 3. In his family, in his office, and in public life, he was equally dignified and gentle. 4. The hyena is a fierce and solitary animal, found chiefly in the desolate parts of the torrid zone. 5. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the sacraments of the Christian Church. 6. The sun shines equally on the bad and on the good. 7. Lying is the most criminal of vices, as well as the meanest and most ridiculous. 8. Alfred, the wise and good, was not only a great scholar, but one of the greatest kings whom the world has ever seen.

Exercise 7 (page 16).

1. *Alexander the Great* was the son of Philip of *Macedon*. 2. *Twenty* years have passed away *since my visit to Italy*. 3. Robert Bruce, king of *Scotland*, died in 1329, *after a reign of fifteen years*. 4. Have you ever considered the wonderful structure of the *human eye*? 5. The general resolved to give battle to the enemy at dawn of day. 6. The master accused his clerk of *forgery*, and the judge sentenced him to be banished. 7. He resides in town during winter, and goes to the country in spring. 8. The earth, accompanied by the moon, moves round the sun in a year. 9. The ship set sail, the wind being favourable. 10. Bonaparte was imprisoned on *St Helena* for six years, where he died in 1821. 11. The signal having been given, the enemy began their attack. 12. Churches are erected for the worship of God; and they are built of stone, that they may last long.

Exercise 8 (page 17).

1. The king could not understand *how the treasurer had made the mistake*. 2. I am more willing to give *what is asked*, than to ask *what I need*. 3. *That you have wronged me* doth appear in this. 4. When the trial is concluded, we shall know *whether he is guilty or not*. 5. We believe *that he is*, and that *he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him*. 6. It has often been observed *that virtue is its own reward*. 7. *Whatever is*, is right. 8. After the accident, the children gathered round the father, and asked *if he was hurt*. 9. He complains of our being late, but he did not tell us *when we were expected*. 10. I have tried every means, but I cannot discover *why he has returned them*. 11. *Whoever said so* is a traitor. 12. Though we have sought him everywhere, we cannot tell *where he is concealed*.

Exercise 9 (page 17).

1. I should not like to be the man *who wrote that letter*. 2. The house *in which we lived* has been burnt. 3. I have often wished to revisit the place where I spent the years of my childhood. 4. The clergyman *whom we visited last week* died yesterday at the very hour *at which he should have preached*. 5. He could not have anticipated the fate *that befel him*. 6. The motives *from which he acted* are difficult to understand. 7. John Wycliffe, *who was the father of the Reformation* in

England, died in 1384. 8. We had not proceeded far, when a shower overtook us, *which compelled us to return*. 9. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in *which England, France, Holland, Spain, and Austria were the contracting parties*, was concluded in 1748. 10. He *who trifles his time away* need not hope for that success *which perseverance alone can secure*. 11. The statement *you now make* does not agree with that *which you made yesterday*. 12. They *who violate the law* cannot look for the protection of the government *which they despise*.

Exercise 10 (page 17).

1. He had just completed his work, *when the bell rang*. 2. It was not known *where he had been, until he had returned*. 3. We are often so beset by temptation *that we can hardly resist it*. 4. The righteous shall flourish *as the palm tree*. 5. Government has offered a reward for the rebel, *though there is little hope of his being captured*. 6. He will succeed *if he persevere*. 7. He would have succeeded *if he had persevered*. 8. He will have succeeded before next May, *if he follow my advice*. 9. He will not succeed (neg.) *if he do not take my advice*; (aff.) *if he take your advice*. 10. He would not have succeeded (neg.) *unless he had taken my advice*; (aff.) *if he had taken your advice*. 11. The evils of war are greater *than the good it effects*. 12. *Though his resources were small*, the king fitted out an expedition, *that he might oppose the pretensions of Louis*.

Exercise 11 (page 18).

1. My uncle was so *delighted* with the character of Captain Brown, that he drank his health three times *in succession* at dinner. 2. Conscious of his own *influence* and importance, his *demeanour* in Parliament would be *regulated* by nothing but the constitutional duty of a peer. 3. All the *distinguished authors* of the *previous age* had inclined to the party that was now *defeated*. 4. The *adherents* of the Reformation declared that nothing could be more *foolish* than to conceal, in a *dead language*, the word of God itself; and thus to *frustrate the divine purpose*. 5. As they *advanced*, the *signs* of approaching land seemed to be *surer*, and raised hope in proportion. 6. The *influence* of fortune is *admitted* only by the *wretched*; for the happy *ascribe* all their success to prudence and merit. 7. It is at least pious to *attribute* all the *evil* that *happens to us* to our own *ill deserts* rather than to injustice in God.

8. Those who are *mindful* only of such propositions as may *enrich* them, will *perhaps* slight these things as trifles *beneath* the care of the government. 9. The books which now *occupied* my time *wholly* were those, as well ancient as modern, which *discuss* true philosophy. 10. To *withdraw* the mind from local *feelings* would be impossible if it were *attempted*, and would be foolish if it were possible. 11. The most remarkable example of his command of the house is the manner in which he fixed *unalterably* on Mr Granville the *name* of "The Gentle Shepherd." 12. The great *benefit*, therefore, of the revolution, as I would explicitly *assert*, consists in that which was *deemed* its reproach by some, and its *calamity* by more, that it *interrupted* the line of succession.

Exercise 12 (page 19).

1. As usual, he had that morning laid his books on the table in his study. 2. Never while I live shall I consent to such proposals. 3. In the vegetable world, many changes are now taking place under our immediate notice, though we are not observant of them. 4. To be compelled to live not only in a cold uncultivated country, but also among a barbarous people, must have been felt as a calamity by those accustomed to the civilisation and the warm sun of Italy. 5. While dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, let us not conclude that we are secure, unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them. 6. My fields you may set on fire; my children you may give to the sword; myself you may drive forth a houseless, childless beggar, and load with the fetters of slavery; but the hatred I feel to your oppression, conquer you never can. 7. Taking advantage of the king's indolent disposition, Gloucester meanwhile resumed his plots and cabals. 8. It is of no small moment, in all speculations upon men and human affairs, to distinguish things of accident from permanent causes. 9. In laying the foundations of new streets and squares at Bath, the remains of two temples and of a number of statues have been dug up.

Exercise 13 (page 20).

1. Though undistinguished by wealth or dignity from the crowd, he *is* blest who dwells secure where man, fierce by nature, has laid his fierceness aside, having learnt the arts and manners of civil life, though *he is* slow to learn.

2. Many an evening, returning in solitude from that bleak tenement to his distant home, he saw the hills grow larger in the darkness; all alone, *he* beheld the stars come out above his head, and, with no one near in whom he might confess the things he saw, travelled through the wood.

3. The pain of death denounced *upon you* deterred *you* not from achieving *that* knowledge of good and evil *which* might lead to happier life; how just *that you should know* the good! and if what is evil be real, why *should it* not be known, *thereby* it may be the more easily shunned? God therefore cannot hurt you, and be just; *and if he is* not just, *he is* not God; *and not being* God, he cannot (*expect to*) be feared or obeyed. Your fear itself removes the fear of death.

4. But I expected not to hear that thou shouldst doubt my firmness to God or thee, because we have a foe *who* may tempt it. Thou fearest not his violence, *since it is* such as we *who are* not capable of death or pain, either cannot receive or can repel.

5. They heard and were abashed; and up they sprung upon the wing, as men *who are* wont to watch, rouse, and bestir themselves ere well awake, when *they are* found sleeping on duty by *him* whom they dread.

6. I am nothing jealous that you do love me; I have some aim what you would work me to; I shall hereafter recount how I have thought of this, and of these times: *but, if* I might entreat you with love, I would not for the present be any further moved.

Exercise 14 (page 21).

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said *that* there *was* no commodity of more universal use than paper. It *was* a great error to suppose, as *his* right honourable friend *had* supposed, that paper *was* consumed exclusively by the rich.

2. The rich no doubt *were* the largest consumers, for writing purposes; but paper *was* consumed to an enormous extent by the poor, who *could* scarcely purchase a single article of daily consumption *which was* not wrapped in paper that *enhanced* its price.

3. Yes, *he repeated*, that *enhanced* its price,—not in the same degree, *he admitted*, as the paper consumed by the rich, who *used* the better sorts of writing paper, and finely printed books, that *were* taxed at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 *per cent.*

4. Mr Macaulay said *that he was* so sensible of the kindness with which the House *had* listened to *him*, *that he would* not detain *them* longer. *He would* only say that if the measure before *them* should pass, and should produce one-tenth part of the evil which it *was* calculated to produce, and which *he* fully *expected* it to produce, there *would* soon be a remedy, though of a very objectionable kind.

5. Mr Pitt said that the atrocious crime of being a young man which the honourable gentleman had with such spirit and decency charged upon *him*, *he would* attempt neither to palliate nor to deny; but *would* content *himself* with wishing that *he might be* one of those whose follies cease* with their youth, and not of that number who are* ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth *could* be imputed to any man as a reproach, *he would* not assume the province of determining; but surely age *might* become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it *brought had* passed away without improvement, and vice *appeared* to prevail where the passions *had* subsided.

6. Mr Brougham said that *he trusted himself* once more in *their* faithful hands, *he flung himself* again on *their* protection; *he called* aloud to *them* to bear *their* own cause in *their* hearts. *He* implored of *them* to come forward in *their* own defence,—for the sake of *that* vast town and its people,—for the salvation of the middle and lower orders,—for the whole industrious part of the whole country. *He entreated them* by *their* love of peace, by *their* hatred of oppression, by *their* weariness of burdensome and useless taxation; by yet another appeal, to which those must lend an ear who *had* been deaf to all the rest,—*he asked* it for *their* families, for *their* infants, if *they* would avoid such a winter of horrors as the last. It *was* coming fast upon *them*; already it *was* near at hand. Yet a few short weeks, and *they might* be in the midst of those unspeakable miseries, the recollection of which now *rent* *their* very souls.

Exercise 15 (page 22).

1. Mr Canning said, "The end which *I have* always had in view as the legitimate object of pursuit to a British statesman *I can* describe in one word. The language of the philosopher *is* diffusely benevolent. It *professes* the amelioration of the lot of all mankind. *I hope* that *my* heart *beats* as high towards other nations of the earth as that of any one

* These verbs are not changed, because they are general statements,—descriptions of classes which may still exist.

who *vaunts* his philanthropy; but *I am* contented to confess that the main object of *my* contemplation is the interest of England."

2. "The temper and character," said Mr Burke, "which *prevail* in our colonies *are*, *I am* afraid, unalterable by any human art. *You cannot, I fear*, falsify the pedigree of that fierce people, and persuade them that they *are* not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom *circulates*. The language in which they *will* hear *you* tell them this tale *will* detect the imposition; *your* speech would betray *you*. An Englishman is the most unfit person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery."

3. In his speech at the trial of Warren Hastings, Mr Sheridan said, "Whilst *I point* out the prisoner at the bar as a proper object of punishment, *I beg* leave to observe that *I do* not wish to turn the sword of justice against that man, merely because an example ought to be made. Such a wish *is* as far from *my* heart as it *is* incompatible with equity and justice. If *I call* for justice upon Mr Hastings, it *is* because *I think* him a great delinquent, and the greatest of all those who, by their rapacity and oppression, *have* brought ruin on the natives of India, and disgrace upon the inhabitants of Great Britain. Whilst *I call* for justice upon the prisoner, *I wish* also to do him justice."

4. Sir Robert Peel, addressing the students of the University of Glasgow, asked, "*Did I say* that *you* could command success without difficulty? No; difficulty *is* the condition of success. 'Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.' *These are* the memorable words of the first of philosophic statesmen, the illustrious Edmund Burke. *Enter then* into the amicable conflict with difficulty. Whenever *you encounter* it, *do not* turn aside; *do not* say, there is a lion in the path; but resolve upon mastering it: and every successive triumph *will* inspire *you* with that confidence in *yourselves*, that habit of victory, which *will* make future conquests easy."

5. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton said, "*I now proceed* to impress on *you* the importance of classical studies. *I shall* endeavour to avoid the set phrases of declamatory panegyric which the subject too commonly *provokes*. But if those studies *appear* to *you* cold and tedious, the fault is in the languor with which they *are* approached. *Do you* think that the statue of ancient art was but a lifeless marble? *Then* animate it with

your own young breath, and instantly it lives and glows. Greek literature, if it serves you with nothing else, will excite your curiosity as the picture of a wondrous state of civilisation, which, in its peculiar phases, the world can never see again, and yet from which every succeeding state of civilisation has borrowed its liveliest touches."

6. Addison wrote in the *Spectator*, "When *I look* upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies in me*; when *I read* the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire *goes out*; when *I meet* with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, *my heart melts* with compassion; when *I see* the tomb of the parents themselves, *I consider* the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when *I see* kings lying by those who deposed them, when *I consider* rival wits laid side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, *I reflect* with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind."

Exercise 16 (page 25).

1. Our dear friend the General, in his last letter, mortified me not a little. 2. On his departure, I presented him with a piece of opium. 3. Man, Sir, is a weed in those regions. 4. The nation, too, was now for the first time essentially divided in point of character and principle. 5. Goldsmith, the author of the "Deserted Village," wrote with perfect elegance and beauty, in a style of mellow tenderness and elaborate simplicity. 6. Much less did it resemble that of any known herb, weed, or flower. 7. A premonitory moistening at the same time overflowed his nether lip. 8. Nevertheless, strange stories got about. 9. Mr Speaker, I rise to move the second reading of this Bill. 10. In a few days, his Lordship's town-house was observed to be on fire. 11. Our ancestors were nice in their method of sacrificing their tender victims. 12. Give me, Master Zimmerman, a sympathetic solitude.

Exercise 17 (page 26).

1. As the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving men in three of the redoubts they had taken, and abandoning the fourth.

2. Had there been merely an opening in the coral rock, it could not have been detected from the sea, excepting by the diminution of the foaming surf just at that spot,—a circumstance that could scarcely be visible, unless the observer were opposite the aperture.

3. When Phocion, the modest and gentle Phocion, was led to execution, he turned to one of his fellow-sufferers, who was lamenting his own hard fate: "Is it not glory enough for you," says he, "that you die with Phocion?"

4. If we consider our own country in its natural aspect, without any of the benefits and advantages of commerce, what a barren uncomfortable spot of earth falls to our share!

5. These unhappy people were proposing schemes for persuading monarchs to choose favourites upon the score of their wisdom, capacity, and virtue; of teaching ministers to consult the public good; of rewarding merit, great abilities, and eminent services; of instructing princes to know their true interest, by placing it on the same foundation with that of their people; of choosing for employments persons qualified to exercise them, with many other wild impossible chimeras that never entered before into the heart of man to conceive.

6. Emerging thence again, before the breath
 Of full-exerted heaven, they wing their course,
 And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
 Or shoal insidious, break not their career,
 And in loose fragments fling them floating round.

Exercise 18 (page 27).

1. It may seem a little extraordinary that, notwithstanding his cruelty, his extortion, his violence, his arbitrary administration, this prince not only acquired the regard of his subjects, but never was the object of their hatred: he seems even in some degree to have possessed to the last their love and affection.

2. The success of their enterprises was suitable to the diversity of their characters, and was uniformly influenced by it.

3. Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius; and the uniformity of a work denotes the hand of a single artist.

4. The mind of Clovis was susceptible of transient fervour; he was exasperated by the pathetic tale of the passion and death of Christ, and, instead of weighing the salutary consequences of that mysterious sacrifice, he exclaimed with indiscreet fury, "Had I been present at the head of my valiant Franks, I would have revenged his injuries."

5. The Arians upbraided the Catholics with the worship of three

gods; the Catholics defended their cause by theological distinctions, and the usual arguments, objections, and replies were reverberated with obstinate clamour, till the king revealed his secret apprehensions by an abrupt but decisive question, which he addressed to the orthodox bishops: "If you truly profess the Christian religion, why do you not restrain the King of the Franks?"

6. Nor only through the lenient air this change,
Delicious, breathes; the penetrative sun,
His force deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of vegetation, sets the steaming power
At large, to wander o'er the verdant earth
In various hues; but chiefly thee, gay green!
Thou smiling Nature's universal robe!
United light and shade! where the sight dwells
With growing strength, and ever new delight.

Exercise 19 (page 34).

1. *Malcolm*, king of Scotland, having come too late to support his confederates, *was constrained* to retire.

2. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, *I saw* the queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles.

3. The insurrection on behalf of *Edgar Atheling*, the Saxon heir to the throne, having failed, *he*, with his followers, again *sought* a retreat in Scotland from the pursuit of his enemies.

4. Shortly after the accession of James I., a double conspiracy to subvert the government was discovered.

5. *The one plot*, called the MAIN—and said to have been chiefly conducted by Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham—*consisted of a* plan to place Arabella Stuart, the king's cousin, on the throne, with the assistance of the Spanish government.

6. *The other plot*, called the BYE, the SURPRISE, or the SURPRISE TREASON, and led by Broke, brother of Lord Cobham, and by Sir Griffin Markham—*was a design* to surprise and imprison the king, and to remodel the government.

7. The Bishop of Tournay being dead, king *Henry VIII.*, on the surrender of that place in 1513, *bestowed* the administration of the see, with all its revenues, upon his favourite, Wolsey.

8. At the commencement of the French war in 1513, *Sir Edward*

Howard, the English admiral, was slain in attempting, with only two vessels, to cut six French galleys out of the port of Conquet.

9. *Henry VII.*, the founder of the Tudor dynasty, died of a consumption, at his favourite palace of Richmond, on the 25th of April 1509, after a reign of twenty-three years and eight months, and in the fifty-second year of his age.

10. The European nations, first cemented into a whole by the conquests of the Romans, afterwards derived a still firmer bond of union from their common Christianity.

11. *Warrenne* having suddenly entered Scotland with an army of forty thousand men, collected in the north of England, was defeated with great slaughter by *Wallace*, at *Cumbuskenneth*, near *Stirling*.

12. *Mary*, seizing the opportunity of *Wyatt's* rebellion, and hoping to involve her sister *Elizabeth* in some appearance of guilt, ordered her to be committed to the Tower, and to be strictly examined by the Council.

Exercise 20 (page 38).

A.

1. History has frequently taught me that the head which has one day grown giddy with the roar of the million, has the very next been fixed upon a pole.

2. The variation of the needle, which is now familiar, though it still remains one of the mysteries of nature, into the cause of which the sagacity of man hath not been able to penetrate, filled the companions of *Columbus* with terror.

3. As *Alexander VI.* was entering a little town, in the neighbourhood of *Rome*, which had just been evacuated by the enemy, he perceived the townsmen busy in the market-place, pulling down from a gibbet a figure which had been designed to represent himself.

4. These ruling principles, which, in the opinion of such men as I have mentioned, have no substantial existence, are in truth everything, and all in all.

5. Though private wars did not originate in the feudal system, it is impossible to doubt that they were perpetuated by so convenient a custom, which indeed owed its universal establishment to no other cause.

6. If we are to arrange events according to their probable connexion, we may believe that, after *David* had been driven away from *Saul*, and

his life had been several times attempted, Samuel ventured on the solemn step of anointing him king.

B.

1. When the people learned that the king had broken off both treaties, they celebrated their triumph by bonfires and public rejoicings.

2. I own, I have such an indifferent opinion of the vulgar, that I am ever led to suspect that merit which raises their shout.

3. When Parliament was summoned in 1626, Charles gave orders that the customary writ should not be sent to the Earl of Bristol, who, while Spanish ambassador, had mortally offended Buckingham, the king's favourite, in the affair of the Spanish marriage, and was consequently obnoxious to Charles.

4. Though Napoleon had got possession of the press, the tribune, and the pulpit, and nobody could either write an attack upon him, or make a public speech in opposition, there were thousands of living gazettes in all the villages of France, who discussed his measures with the utmost freedom, and uttered curses, not loud but deep.

5. He lays it down as a rule, that despotism is the genuine constitution of India; that a disposition to rebellion in the subject or dependent prince is the necessary effect of this despotism; and that jealousy and its consequences naturally arise on the part of the sovereign; that the government is everything, and the subject nothing; that the great landed men are in a mean and degraded state, and subject to many evils.

6. I hold that the paramount end of liberal study is the development of the student's mind, and that knowledge is principally useful as a means of determining the faculties to that exercise through which this development is accomplished.

Exercise 21 (page 42).

A.

1. If I accomplish the present task but imperfectly, I may at least plead in excuse that it has not been previously attempted; and therefore I request that you will view what I am to state to you on this subject rather as the outline of a course of reasoning, than as anything pretending to finished argument.—*Hamilton*.

2. If the great could be taught any lesson, this might serve to teach them upon how weak a foundation their glory stands which is built upon popular applause; for, as such praise what seems like merit, they as quickly condemn what has only the appearance of guilt.—*Goldsmith*.

3. He (Johnson) had seen and felt so much of sharp misery, that he was not affected by paltry vexations; and he seemed to think that everybody ought to be as much hardened to these vexations as himself.—*Macaulay*.

4. Whenever we cordially congratulate our friends,—which, however, to the disgrace of human nature, we do but seldom,—their joy literally becomes our joy; we are, for the moment, as happy as they are; our heart swells and overflows with real pleasure; joy and complacency sparkle from our eyes, and animate every feature of our countenance and every gesture of our body.—*Adam Smith*.

5. While the blow is coming, we prepare to meet it; we think to ward off or break its force; we arm ourselves with patience to endure what cannot be avoided; we agitate ourselves with fifty needless alarms about it: but when the blow is struck, the pang is over; the struggle is no longer necessary, and we cease to harass ourselves about it more than we can help.—*Hazlitt*.

6. A war is just (against the wrong-doer *) when reparation for wrong cannot otherwise be obtained; but it is then only conformable to all the principles of morality, when it is not likely to expose the nation by whom it is levied to greater evils than it professes to avert, and when it does not inflict on the nation which has done the wrong sufferings altogether disproportioned to the extent of the injury.—*Mackintosh*.

B.

1. We see many stars with the help of our glasses which we do not discern with our naked eyes; and the finer our telescopes are, the more still are our discoveries.—*Addison*.

2. We have great deference for public opinion, and readily admit that nothing but what is good can be permanently popular.—*Jeffrey*.

3. I at first kept my usual silence; but upon the knight's conjuring me to tell him whether it was not more like himself than a Saracen, I composed my countenance in the best manner I could, and replied, that much might be said on both sides.—*Spectator*.

* Omitted in Exercise.

4. As Sir Roger is landlord to the whole congregation, he keeps them in very good order; for if by chance he has been surprised into a good nap at sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and if he sees anybody else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his servant to them.—*Spectator*.

5. A person who looked on the waters only for a moment might fancy that they were retiring; or a person that looked on them only for five minutes might fancy that they were rushing capriciously to and fro; but when he keeps his eye upon them for a quarter of an hour, and sees one sea-mark disappear after another, it is impossible for him to doubt of the general direction in which the ocean is moved.—*Macaulay*.

6. The early discovery of the spirit of his followers taught Columbus that he must be prepared to struggle, not only with unavoidable difficulties, which might be expected from the nature of his undertaking, but with such as were likely to arise from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command; and he believed that the art of governing the minds of men would be no less requisite for accomplishing the discoveries which he had in view than naval skill and undaunted courage.—*Robertson*.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK

ANALYSIS OF STYLE

Exercise 1 (page 41).

1. *Exclamation*. "A man could require nothing more from a nation so pliant and so prone to seek after knowledge. Nothing but wise and faithful labourers is wanting to such a soil, to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, of sages, and of worthies."

2. *Metaphor*.

3. Sentences (4) and (5) are an amplification of the idea in the last clause of (3).

4. In (5), "*earnest and zealous*;" "*knowledge and understanding*." In (6), "*re-assume, again*." In (7), "*join and unite*."

5. In (6), "*lament of*;" "*rejoice at*."

6. In (6), "*ill-deputed care*" does not signify that the care had been badly deputed, but that it was wrong to have deputed it at all. In (7), "*diligencies*," in the sense of zealous efforts, the "*pious forwardness*" of the previous sentence; "*crowding*," in the sense of pressing or driving together in numbers.

7. Sentence (8) may be taken as an example of a *period*.

8. The separation is too great between "I doubt not," and "but that," &c. There is also an example of *dislocation* in (2), in the position of the phrase "but wise and faithful labourers." The construction is corrected in answer (1) above.

9. It is full of energy and impressiveness; but its rugged power is attained by a sacrifice of grace.

Exercise 2 (page 42).

1. The conjunction *that* is omitted after "I think."

2. The expression is colloquial. The meaning is, "will anticipate me."

3. Say, "The post, *moreover*, is taken up already."
4. It is unnecessary to have both "but" and "who." Say either "but have," or "who have not."
5. The correlative of the first "it" is the clause "that I never read anything but for pleasure;" of the second "it," history; of the third, history again; of the fourth, the study of history. The second "it" is equivocal; it might be taken as referring to reading.
6. The opening expression in (4), "it is a familiarity," is inelegant. It would be more graceful to say, "The study of history makes us more familiar," &c. "All the heroes of them" is also inelegant. The sentence would have been better thus—"The study of history makes us familiar with past ages, and with their heroes."
7. The period would close at "produced."
8. No fault can be found with the *unity* of the paragraph. The one subject, the study of history, is kept steadily in view from first to last. There is also a pleasing *variety* in the length as well as in the structure of the sentences. The only exception to this consists in the too frequent use of "it" in sentences (3), (4), and (5). The *continuity* is somewhat disturbed by sentence (3), which does not flow naturally out of (2), but is rather connected with the latter part of (1). The connection between the other sentences is very close and obvious. Sentences (4) and (5) spring naturally out of the closing member of (3); and (6) states and expands the reason for the statement in the latter part of (5).
9. Its *melody* is the most striking feature of the paragraph. This is to be expected in a poet of so fine an ear as Dryden. It is his sense of the beauty of rhythm that suggests such a circumlocution as that in sentence (4), "all the heroes of them." At the same time, there is an unpleasant succession of sibilants in the close of sentence (3); and the rhythm of the last sentence is impaired by the closing accent falling on the antepenultimate.

Exercise 3 (page 43).

1. A contrast between honour and religion. The sentences are concise and antithetical, and therefore their prominent quality is *strength*.
2. Sentences (1) and (2). The succeeding sentences enumerate the particular points of contrast in detail.
3. It is an example of the period.
4. In the second clause of (3), the verb and object are to be supplied after "honour." In (4), the two verbs have an object, "to do," &c. In

(5), "considers vice" must be supplied after "the other." Sentence (6) is incomplete: it contains no verb; "considers vice" must be repeated from the preceding sentence.

5. These words make the clause, "is that which produces the same effects," a definition of "true honour," leaving it to be inferred that nothing else "produces the same effects." The words, therefore, had better be omitted.

6. There is a remarkable appropriateness in the language of this paragraph. The distinctions are nicely drawn, and expressed with great felicity. The only expression that is at all objectionable is "*graceful to human nature*" in (3). The word "graceful" is here employed in an unusual connection: better to have said, "as it adorns human nature."

Exercise 4 (page 44).

1. The connection between these paragraphs, which is very obvious, may be seen by reading in succession the opening sentence of each. *A* states the importance of finding a *moral*; *B* refers to the *fable* which is to illustrate this; *C* relates to the *subject* of the fable, and *D* to the characters or persons. The opening sentence in each paragraph states a general principle, while the subsequent sentences criticise the manner in which Milton has dealt with it.

2. Each paragraph contains three sentences; in each, the opening sentence is brief; the second is also brief; and the closing sentence is long and *periodic* in form.

3. There is a shade of difference, though it may not be very obvious. To "excite curiosity" is to make the reader anxious to know the result; to "surprise expectation" is to make the result different from what the reader anticipated.

4. "Incidental and consequent" are respectively opposed to "essential and intrinsic." The repetition of "only" in the third clause is tautological: "alone" might be advantageously substituted for it.

5. The construction of "confessed" in (5) is unusual. We should either substitute "admitted" for it, or say, "it must be confessed that Milton has equalled every other poet." Exception may also be taken, on logical grounds, to the use of "equalled" in connection with "every." The meaning is, that he has "succeeded as well as any other poet." The use of "consented" in (12) is also peculiar. We should have expected "harmonized," or "were in harmony."

6. The proportion of Classical words is large. Excluding proper names and repetitions of the same word, there are 50 separate words in the *first* paragraph. Of these, 23 are of Classical origin, and 27 are Saxon. It indicates the nature of the two classes of words, that while each of the Classical words occurs only once, many of the Saxon words occur two or three times.

7. The passage is destitute of directly figurative language. The only approach to it is in the use of "interwoven" in (6); but there is nothing unusual or striking in the sense in which the word is here employed.

8. The passage is full of *melody*; to this, indeed, other qualities—such as conciseness and strength—are sacrificed. In no sentence does the closing accent fall earlier than the penultimate syllable. At the same time there is throughout the passage an excess of pompous diction, of long and high-sounding words. In the last paragraph, too, there is an excess of sibilants, which somewhat mars its melody.

Exercise 5 (page 45).

1. It is a good example of geographical *description*.
2. For the sake of contrast or *antithesis*.
3. These clauses are a general description of "navigable rivers," and they do not therefore apply to the "torrents" of Arabia. It would have been more natural to have said, "Arabia is destitute of *those* navigable rivers which in *other countries* fertilize the soil," &c.; or "Arabia has no navigable rivers to fertilize *its soil*," &c.
4. The sentences are generally *periodic*.
5. The Classical element predominates in the language of the passage.
6. The following are instances of circumlocution:—"Exceeds in a fourfold proportion," in (5); "derives a sort of comfort and society" in (6); "the common benefits of water" in (9); "carry its produce to the adjacent regions" in (10); "that fall from the hills" in (10).

Exercise 6 (page 46).

1. Sentence (6): the transition is indicated by the antithetical conjunction "but."
2. The figure in (1) is metaphor: the queen is compared to a "vision" or "spirit." In (2) "like the morning star" is a simile. The figures are not quite congruous. In (1) the queen is represented as

a "vision" lighting upon the earth; in (2), as a "star" glittering in the heavens.

3. *Exclamation.*

4. *Personification*, in attributing feeling to "swords," and in representing them as "leaping from their scabbards;" *Hyperbole*, in the use of "ten thousand" to represent a vast number.

5. "The *cheap* defence of nations;" considerations of economy are out of place in connection with the lofty sentiments which precede and follow the expression.

6. "Vice itself lost *half* its evil by losing *all* its grossness."

Exercise 7 (page 47).

1. The passage is strongly *ironical* in tone. The reference in (2) to "nice feelings" and "virtues," in (3) to "good qualities," are special examples of *irony*.

2. "Have a privilege," should be "are privileged."

3. "You *have* still *left* ample room" may mean either ample room still remains to you, or is still left *by* you. The latter is the true meaning.

4. The third clause. The first and second clauses are to be taken in their plain and literal meaning: the last is sarcastic. The change is probably intentional. Its effect is to intensify the severity of the sarcasm in the remaining sentences of the paragraph.

5. The antithesis between (4) and (5) lies in the contrast between the "good" done "by stealth," and the evil ("the rest") done openly, so that it has been put "upon record."

6. Paragraph B springs out of the first sentence in A. It is part of "the following lines" referred to in the latter.

7. Sentence (8) shows in what respects he is "a very considerable man." Sentence (9) shows the effect of each of the three particulars mentioned in (8). Sentences (10) and (11) refer to the use made of these advantages.

Exercise 8 (page 48).

1. The figure is *exclamation*.

2. The epigram is in the closing sentence of A. "The mighty future is as *nothing*, being *everything*! the past is everything, being *nothing*!"

3. They are all Classical words. The first, third, and fourth are unusual words; the second is employed in an unusual sense. "*Arride*," besides, is now obsolete.

4. See Part II., note to § 32, page 26. The leaves of books are first compared to "winding-sheets," and immediately afterwards to the "foliage" of trees.

5. The style may best be described as *quaint*.

Exercise 9 (page 48).

1. Sentence (2) is an explanation of the antithesis in the second main clause of (1). "This *of itself* would not have been sufficient;" "it was seconded by causes of far more general operation."

2. The successive links are "however," "therefore," "too," and the clause "add to all this," in (7).

3. It is implied in the previous parts of the sentence. It is therefore redundant. It is also clumsily introduced by "which," and the periodic character of the sentence is thus destroyed.

4. The two last clauses, "as . . . view," are unnecessary. They advance reasons which are obviously implied in the preceding parts of the sentence. The last clause is a feeble expansion of the "profitable" and "popular" of the second clause.

5. With the exception of sentence (2), all the sentences are long and cumbrous in construction.

6. The clause referring to Milton is obscure—"formed to the severe sanctity of wisdom and the noble independence of genius." There is no doubt that "severe sanctity of wisdom," and "noble independence of genius," are characteristic of Milton; but how can he be said to have been "*formed to*" them, "among" a "generation?"

7. The words "obscurity and servility," from the similarity of the suffixes and the recurrence of the sibilants.

8. The style is generally heavy. The sentences are long and involved, and put an unpleasant strain upon the reader's attention.

Exercise 10 (page 50).

1. The clause "that no part," &c., is separated by a long parenthesis of four lines from the verb "observed," on which it immediately depends.

2. The compliments to the "living writer" are very gracefully expressed; in particular, the description of his eloquence as "the rush of mighty waters," and the elegance with which the modest submis-

sion to his judgment is introduced, save the mind from being wearied or disturbed by the length of the parenthesis.

3. "Tenderness of delight," "forgetful delay," in (2); and "*reposes* with all the sympathy of his soul," in (3).

4. The meeting of the vowel sounds between "dreamy" and "enchantment," makes an unpleasant combination. The alliteration in "slowly sliding" is not objectionable. The sound of the words is suggestive of the character which they describe: they form a kind of onomatopoeia, "and make the sound an echo to the sense."

5. This is indicated by the words "except Shakespeare" and "perhaps." Such qualifications are apt to be taken as indicating hesitancy of judgment; but in Hallam's case such opinions may be relied upon as the result of conscientious and mature deliberation.

6. The style is dignified, calm, and elegant. It is constantly under the restraints imposed by severe taste and correct judgment. In his verdicts on authors and their works, Hallam appears to be always on his guard against rash or extreme opinions; in his style, also, he guards against extravagance or excess. In neither case does his eminently judicial mind yield to enthusiasm.

7. The sentences are knit together like the blocks of masonry in a stately building. In this paragraph, the second sentence springs out of the "no poet" in the quotation in (1). The third sentence comes back to Spenser. The fourth sentence shows how his versification reflects the character of his mind. The fifth sentence sums up the judgment confirming the opinion quoted in the first.

Exercise 11 (page 50).

1. The most noticeable feature of this paragraph, as of Macaulay's style generally, is the shortness of the sentences. The effect of this is to give rapidity, vividness, and force to the narrative. It will be noticed, however, that the concluding sentence is long, and gives dignity to the paragraph. (See Part I., §§ 76, 77.)

2. It is a good example of Historical Narration.

3. There are several examples, but this is almost inseparable from this kind of writing. It is particularly noticeable in sentences (3), (4), (5), and (6).

4. The relation of the particulars to the general description. Sentences (9) to (13) enumerate the details of the dangerous situation.

5. The language is chiefly Saxon. Not more than eighteen per cent. of the words are of Classical origin.

6. There is hardly a word that can be objected to in the whole paragraph.

7. That the expedition will prove a failure. The change comes in (16), "at that moment the wind changed," with the effect of a pleasing surprise.

8. The style cannot be characterized as *melodious*, in the sense in which the style of Johnson, or Burke, or Hallam is *melodious*. The sentences are so short and abrupt, and contain such a preponderance of short words, that they afford little scope for rhythmical arrangement.

Exercise 12 (page 51).

1. "Form of law, form of society," in (3). "Dead, blind; not what it should be," in (4). "Injustice breeds injustice," in (6); etc., etc.

2. *Exclamation*: it extends, with a partial interruption in (3), to the end of (5).

3. "Belly," in (5); "curses and falsehoods," in (6); "miserablest," in (13).

4. "One way and other," in (3); "as the like must do," in (8).

5. *Simile*; in the last clause.

6. Sentences (11), (14), and (15). The inversion gives *strength* to the style.

7. It is used in the sense of "condemned,"—a sense in which, though it is the literal meaning of the word, it is not now usually employed.

8. Both paragraphs are reflective; but A. relates to the causes of Louis' death as a king; B. to the fact of his death as a man.

ARGUMENTATIVE THEMES.

Exercise 27 (page 74).

1. *Necessity* (2.): Existence in August was a necessary condition of burning in September.
2. *Probability*: not necessity, because death *may* have been caused independently of the wound.
3. *Probability*: on the supposition of "suicide," "misfortune and unhappiness" would account for it.
4. *Testimony*: If the miracles had not been performed, the sacred writers (whose trustworthiness is separately established) would not have recorded them.
5. *Necessity* (1.): "fire" is the necessary cause of "smoke."
6. *Necessity* (2.): "being a Protestant" is the necessary condition of "being on the throne."
7. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.
8. *Analogy*:—winter : spring = death : life beyond the grave.
9. *Probability*: the divine origin of conscience being admitted, this will account for the universality of moral distinctions.
10. *Necessity* (2.): the presence of man is a necessary condition of the existence of the hut.
11. *Analogy*:—omitting the particles of speech : infancy = omitting the particles in Saxon poetry : infancy of the nation.
12. *Possibility*: there is room for other explanations.
13. *Probability*: on the supposition of "incendiarism," "malice" would account for it.
14. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.
15. *Necessity*: (1.) an infinite effect requires an infinite cause.
16. *Analogy*:—adaptation in watch : watchmaker = adaptation in world : world-maker.

17. *Possibility* : there is room for other ways of accounting for the clothes being there.

18. *Example*, with induction suppressed : thus—

Datum, God is benevolent here.

(*Induction*, God is benevolent everywhere.)

Example, God will be benevolent hereafter.

Or *Analogy* :—

A benevolent God : man here =

A benevolent God : man hereafter.

19. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.

20. *Analogy*; by antithesis : virtue : happiness = vice : misery.

VERSIFICATION.

(Page 81.)

Exercise 31 (page 85).

1. *Bad*: the rhyming syllables are the penultimates; but they are not the same in sound, neither are the ultimates identical; violates Rules I. and III. § 99.

2. *Allowable*.

3. *Bad*: the consonant sounds preceding the rhyming vowels are *the same*; they should be *different*. Rule I.

4. *Bad*: the rhyming syllable (-as) is in the first line preceded by a vowel (i), in the second by a consonant.

5. *Bad*: the penultimates are not *the same* in vowel sound (Rule I.); and the ultimates are not identical (Rule III.).

6. *Bad*: the rhyming syllables are the penultimates, and they are *different* in their vowel sounds (Rule I.).

7. *Allowable*.

8. *Allowable*.

9. *Allowable*: the second line ends in a trisyllable accented on the antepenultimate (Rule II., *note*).

10. *Bad*: -ea is not the same as -e; neither is -th the same as -rth (Rule I.).

11. *Allowable*: but questionable.

12. *Bad*: -on cannot rhyme with -wo, which is really the sound of o in "once."

13. *Allowable*.

14. *Bad*: -sis in the second line has the weak accent (I.), and the penultimate is strong. To make a perfect rhyme, the word must be pronounced—

met'-em-pay'-cho-sis

a x a x a

15. *Bad*: *-eam* and *-ime* are too dissimilar to make an allowable rhyme.
 16. *Bad*: the final consonant sounds (*d*, *rd*) are dissimilar (I).
 17. *Allowable*, if "hundred" be read "hunderd;" then the penultimates rhyme, *on, hun, thun* (III).
 18. *Allowable* in humorous poetry.
 19. *Bad*: *-ness* cannot rhyme with *-ness* (lines 1 and 8), neither does *-derness* rhyme with *-piness* (I). Nor can line 1 rhyme with 2, or 8 with 4; for the final syllables have the weak accent (II).
 20. *Bad*: but "pound, crownes" would in the old ballad probably be read "pound, crown'd."

Exercise 32 (page 95).

- A.—1. This man, by his own strength, to heaven would soar,
 And would not be obliged to God for more.
 2. Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
 To think thy wit these God-like notions bred.
 3. At every turn she made a little stand,
 And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
 To draw the rose; and every rose she drew,
 She shook the stalk and brush'd away the dew.
 4. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
 Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
 5. As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
 To avoid great errors, must the less commit.
 6. The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
 And wretches hang that jury-men may dine.
- B.—1. Soon on the hill's steep verge he stood,
 That looks o'er Branksome's towers and wood;
 And martial murmurs from below
 Proclaimed the approaching southern foe.
 2. The Earl was gentle and mild of mood,
 The vassals were warlike and fierce and rude;
 High of heart and haughty of word,
 Little they recked of a tame liege lord.

3. A lion, tired with state affairs,
Quite sick of pomp and worn with cares,
Resolved, remote from noise and strife,
To pass in peace his later life.
 4. I felt as, on a plank at sea,
When all the waves that dash o'er thee,
At the same time upheave and whelm
And hurl thee towards a desert realm.
 5. Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide,
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more ;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride,
Along thy wild and willow'd shore.
 6. Fierce on the hunter's quiver'd hand
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,—
With hoof and horn black spurns the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow.
 7. Where, with the rocks' wood-cover'd side,
Were blended late the ruins green,
Rise turrets in fantastic pride,
And feudal banners flaunt between.
 8. I hold it true, whate'er befall ;
I feel it when I sorrow most :
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.
- C.—1. My eyes are dim with childish tears,
My heart is idly stirred ;
For the same sound is in my ears
Which in those days I heard.
2. With nature they do never wage
A foolish strife ; they see
A happy youth, and their old age
Is beautiful and free.
 3. But we are pressed with heavy laws,
And often glad no mere ;
We wear a face of joy because
We have been glad of yore.

4. We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.
 5. So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.
 6. So shall the fairest face appear
When youth and years are flown ;
Such is the robe that kings must wear,
When death hath reft their crown.
- D.—1. Now gliding remote on the verge of the sky,
The moon, half-extinguished, her crescent displays ;
But lately I marked, when majestic on high
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.
2. There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The thin dew on his robe was heavy and chill ;
He sighed for his country, when at twilight repairing,
To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.
 - 3 I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem ;
Since the lonely are sleeping,
Go thou, sleep with them.
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.
 4. He had lived for his love ; for his country he died ;
They were all that to life had entwined him ;
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him.
- E.—1. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely play | -ers ;
They have their exits and their entrances ;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

2. Farewell, a long farewell, to all my great | -ness !
 This is the state of man ; to-day he puts | forth
 The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blos | -soms,
 And bears his blushing honours thick upon | him ;
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost ;
 And when he thinks, good easy man, full sure | -ly
 His greatness is a-ripening,—nips his root,
 And then he falls as I do.
3. So the foundations of his mind were laid.
 In such communion, not from terror free,
 While yet a child, and long before his time,
 Had he perceived the presence and the power
 Of greatness. And deep feelings had impressed
 So vividly great objects, that they lay
 Upon his mind like substances whose pre | -sence
 Perplexed the bodily sense.
4. Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
 Proud liminary cherub ! But, ere then,
 Far heavier load thyself expect to feel
 From my prevailing arm, though heaven's King
 Rides on thy wings, and thou with thy compeers,
 Used to the yoke, drawest his triumphant wheels,
 In progress through the road of heaven
 Star-paved.

Exercise 33 (page 102).

- A.—1. Forms of kings and saints are standing,
 The cathedral door above ;
 Yet I saw but one among them,
 Who hath soothed my soul with love.
2. On the cross the dying Saviour
 Heavenward lifts his eyelids calm,
 Feels, but scarcely feels, a trembling
 In his pierced and bleeding palm.
3. Oft in sadness and in illness,
 Have I watched thy current glide ;
 Till the beauty of its stillness,
 Overflowed me like a tide.

4. Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above ;
But not less in the bright flowerets under us,
Stands the revelation of his love.
 5. O mountain winds, O whither do ye call me ?
Vainly, vainly would my steps pursue ;
Chains of care to lower earth enthrall me,
Wherefore thus my weary spirit woo ?
 6. Hark, the sounds of gladness,
From a distant shore,
Like relief from sadness,
Sadness now no more.
- B.—1. Wild is thy lay and loud,
Far in the downy cloud ;
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying ?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.
2. But when I older grew,
Joining a corsair's crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew,
With the marauders :
Wild was the life we led,
Many the souls that sped,
Many the hearts that bled,
By our stern orders.
 3. Into this wonderful land at the base of the Ozark mountains,
Far had Gabriel entered with hunters and trappers behind him.
Day by day with their Indian guides, the maiden and Basil
Followed his flying footsteps, and thought each day to o'er-
take him.
 4. Where shall the lover rest,
Whom the Fates sever,
From his true maiden's breast
Parted for ever ?

Where through deep groves and high
 Far sounds the billow;
 Where early violets die
 Under the willow.

Exercise 34 (page 103).

1. x a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
2. a x | a s s | a x | x a | s s a | .
3. x a | x a | x a | a x | x a | x a
4. a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a
5. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | s s a | s s a
6. a s s | a x | a x | a s s | a s s | a x
 a s s | a x | a x | a x | a s s | a x
7. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | x a | s s a | s s a | x a
8. a x | x a | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a
9. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | s s a | s s a
10. x a | x a | a x | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a
11. x a | x a | x a | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a | x a | s s a
12. a x | x a | s s a | s s a
 a x | x a | s s a | s s a
13. a s s | a s s
 a s s | a s s
 a s s | a s s | a x | x a
14. a | x a | x a
- * s s a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | x
- * o r s s a | x a | s s a | (x) a | x a | x

15. $sss | sss | ax | sss | sss | ax$
 $sss | ax | a(x) | sss | sss | a(x)$
16. $ssa | xa | ssa | xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $xa | ssa | ssa | ax | sss | sss | a(x)$
 or $xa | ssa | ssa | ssa | ssa | ssa$
17. $*(x)a | xa | xa | xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $xa | xa | xa | x | xa | xa | xa$
 * or $ax | ax | ax | ax | ax | ax | a(x)$
18. $ax | ax | a(x)$
 $ax | ax | ax$
 $ax | ax | ax$
 $ax | ax | a(x)$
19. $xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $xa | xa | xa | x$
 $xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $xa | xa | xa | x$
20. $xa | xa | xa$
 $| xa | xa$
 $| xa$
 $xa | xa | xa$
21. $xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $ax | xa | xa | xa$
 $xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $ax | xa | xa | xa$
 or $ax | ax | ax | a(x)$
22. $xa | xa | xa | xa$
 $ax | xa | xa | xa | x$
 $ax | xa | xa | xa | a$
 $xa | xa | xa | xa$
23. $sss | sss$
 $sss | a(x)$
 $sss | sss$
 $sss | a(x)$
24. $xa | xa | xa$
 $ax | xa | xa$
 $xa | xa | xa$
 $| xa | xa$

25.

a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
26.

x	a	x	a	x	a	x
x	a	x	a	x	a	x
x	a	x	a	x	a	x
x	a	x	a	x	a	x
27.

x	a	x	a	x	a	s	s	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	.	x	a
x	a	x	a	s	s	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	a	x	x	a	x	a	x
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x
28.

x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	a	x	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
a	x	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
a	x	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a
x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a	x	a

Exercise 39 (page 121).*Literal Translations.***1. THE DOG CARRYING A PIECE OF FLESH THROUGH THE RIVER.**

He deservedly loses his own who covets what is his neighbour's. While a dog was swimming, and carrying a piece of flesh through a river, he saw in the mirror of the water his own image, and thinking that another booty was being carried by another dog, he wished to seize it. But his greed was punished; he let go the food which he held in his mouth, neither could he reach with his tooth that which he sought.

2. THE GOLDEN AGE.

The golden age was the first which, of its own accord, without judge or law, held by faith and right. Punishments and fear there were

none; neither were threatening words read on tablets of brass fixed in the market-place. Neither did the suppliant crowd fear the countenance of their judges, but were secure without a judge. Not yet had the pine, cut from its native hills, gone down to the liquid waves to visit a foreign land; and men knew no shores save their own. Not yet did steep ditches gird the towns; there was no trumpet of straight, nor horns of bent, brass; neither helmet nor sword. Without the need of soldiery, the nations in security led a life of quiet ease. The earth herself also, free from tax, untouched by the rake, unwounded by any ploughshare, yielded all of her own accord; and men, content with the food provided, no one forcing it, gathered the fruit of the *Arbutus*, and the mountain strawberry, and the cornel cherries, and the blackberries that grow on the rough brambles, and the acorns which had fallen from the spreading tree of Jove. The spring was never-ending, and the gentle zephyrs, with their warm breaths, caressed the flowers that grew unsown. Soon also the earth, untilled, bore its fruits, and the land without lying fallow, was hoary with heavy ears of corn. The rivers flowed now with milk, now with nectar; and the yellow honey dropped from the green holm-oak.

3. ROMULUS AND REMUS.

The vestal *Silvia* had brought forth at a birth heaven-born twins, while her uncle swayed the sceptre. He orders the little ones to be exposed and drowned in the river. What think you of this? the one shall be *Romulus*. His servants, unwilling, execute the sad order; yet they weep, and carry the twins to the place appointed. The *Albula*, which was named *Tiberis* after *Tiberinus* had been drowned in its waves, by chance was swollen with wintry rains. Here you might see boats sailing about where now is the Forum, and where t̄ay valleys lie, *Circus Maximus*. When they came to it,—for they could not go further,—they talked to each other thus:—

“But how like they are, and how beautiful both! Yet that fellow has the more strength of the two. If high birth is betrayed by the look,—unless appearance deceives me, I should suspect that some god is your father.”

“But if any god had been your father, he would bring you help in so necessitous a time. He would bring aid, assuredly, if the mother needed not aid, who has been made a mother and motherless in one day. Bodies born together, to die together, go together under the waters.”

He had ceased, and placed them in the stream. Both wept together; you would think that they felt what was said. These return with moistened cheeks to their homes. The hollow cradle floats them, lying on the summit of the wave. Alas, how great a fate that little cradle bore up! Driven towards the dark woods, as the river gradually fell, the cradle settles on the mud. There grew a tree; the traces of it still remain; and what is now called the Ruminal fig-tree was the Romulan fig-tree. There came, wondrous to tell, to these twins thus exposed, a she-wolf. Who would believe that a wild beast did not hurt the lads? Not to have hurt them is a little thing; she even fosters them. These whom the she-wolf nourishes the hands of relations tried to destroy. She stops,—and caresses the tender nurslings with her tail. She licks their two bodies with her tongue. You would know they were the sons of Mars: fear they had none; they pull her teats, and are nourished by help of milk not meant for them. She gave the name to the place; and the place itself gave the name to the Luperi (priests of Pan). The nurse gains a great reward for the milk that she gave them.

4. THE PRAYER OF ÆNEAS.

And he thinks on these things with sad heart, looking at the boundless forest, and thus perchance he prays:—

“If now that golden branch should shew itself to us in this great wood, since the prophetess has spoken all things, alas, too truly of thee, Misenuus.” Scarcely had he spoken thus, when twin doves happened to come flying from heaven before the very face of the man, and they settled on the greensward. Then the great hero recognises the birds of his mother, and, joyous, prays,—“Be ye my guides, if there be any way; and steer your flight through the air to the groves where the rich branch shadows the fertile ground, and thou, my goddess mother, fail me not in my perplexity.” Thus having spoken, he checked his steps, watching what signal they would give, whither they would tend. They, picking by the way, flew only as far in advance as the eyes of one following could keep them in view. Then, when they came to the jaws of foul-smelling Avernus, they raise themselves swiftly, and, gliding through the liquid air, in the wished-for place, upon the twin-bearing tree from which the sheen of gold, differing from that of the tree, shewed clearly through the branches, as the mistletoe, which its native tree does not produce, is wont in wintry cold to blossom in the woods with new foliage, and to surround the smooth trunks with

yellow shoots. Such was the look of the gold as it blossomed on the dark holm-oak; thus the leaf rustled in the gentle breeze. Æneas forthwith seizes and eagerly breaks off the reluctant (branch), and carries it to the haunt of the prophetic sibyl.

5. LEUCONOE.

Inquire not, Leuconoe,—it is not right to know—how long a term the gods have given to me or to thee; neither tamper with the Babylonian astrologers. How much better to bear it, whatever it shall be; whether Jove has given us more winters, or whether this which now breaks the Tyrrhenian sea against the opposing rocks be the last. Be wise; rack off your wines, and cut down distant hopes, and confine them within a narrow compass. While we are speaking, envious time has fled. Enjoy the present day, trusting as little as possible to the morrow.

6. TO VIRGIL.

What reserve or bound should there be to the regret for so dear a life? Teach me the mournful strains, Melpomene, to whom your father has given a mellow voice and the lyre. Does then Quintilius sleep the sleep that knows no waking? When will modesty and faith, untarnished sister of justice, and naked truth, find his match? He has died, wept by many good men; by none more than thee, Virgil. Thou affectionate, alas! in vain, askest back Quintilius from the gods, who do not lend him to us on such terms. Nay, if you should strike the harp listened to by trees more sweetly than the Thracian Orpheus, yet the blood would not return to the empty shade which Mercury, inexorable to undo the fates, has once, with his dreaded wand, gathered to the gloomy throng. It is hard: but that grows lighter by enduring it, which it is against the will of God to change.

7. TO L. LICINIUS.

You will steer a better course, Licinius, by neither always running too far out to sea, nor—while you, cautious, dread the storms—by hugging too closely the dangerous shore.

Whoever loves the golden mean, in his security knows nothing of the filth of a decayed dwelling; and moderate in his wishes, knows nothing of the palace to be envied.

The huge pine is tossed by the winds more violently, and lofty towers

fall down with a more tremendous crash, and the lightnings strike the summits of the mountains.

A heart well fortified, in adversity hopes for a change of lot; in prosperity, fears it. Jove brings back the hideous winters; Jove, too, takes them away.

If it goes ill with us now, it shall not by and by be so. Apollo sometimes raises the silent muse with his lyre, and does not always bend his bow.

In adversity, shew thyself spirited and resolute; in too fair a wind, you will wisely take in your swelling sail.

8. THE MONUMENT MORE LASTING THAN BRASS.

I have built up a monument more lasting than brass, and loftier than the regal elevation of the pyramids, which neither the wasting shower, nor the headstrong north wind, can destroy, nor the endless succession of years and the flight of ages.

I shall not all die; and a great part of me shall escape Libitina.

I shall continually flourish in the praises of posterity, as long as the priest shall ascend the Capitol with the silent vestal.

Where the rapid Aufidus roars, and where Daunus, scant of water, ruled over the rustic people, exalted from a low degree, I shall be said to have first adapted the Æolic to the Italian measures. Take, Melpomene, the glory gained by thy deserts, and willingly encircle my locks with the Delphic laurel.

9. TO TORQUATUS.

The snows have fled; already the grass returns to the plains, and the foliage to the trees; the earth feels the change, and the decreasing rivers glide within their banks. The Grace, with the Nymphs and her twin sisters, ventures naked to lead off the dance. That you should not hope for unchanging life, the year warns you, and the hour that hurries away the kindly day. The cold disappears before the west winds, spring is pushed onward by the summer, itself about to die, as soon as fruitful autumn has poured forth her treasures; and soon sluggish winter comes back again. Yet the swift moons repair their waning in the skies; when we have descended whither father Æneas, whither rich Tullus and Ancus have gone, we are dust and a shadow. Who knows whether the gods above may add the space of to-morrow to the reckoning of to-day? Everything with which you indulge your genial

soul, shall escape the greedy hands of your heir ; when once thou art dead, and Minos has passed his dread decision concerning thee, Torquatus, neither thy high birth, nor thy eloquence, nor thy piety, shall give thee back to earth. For Diana frees not the chaste Hippolytus from the lower darkness ; nor is Theseus strong enough to break the Lethean bonds from his dear Pirithous.

B.**1. THE WANDERER'S NIGHT SONG.**

Over all the summits there is rest, round all the peaks scarcely canst thou trace a breath ; the little birds are silent in the wood. Only wait ; soon thou art at rest too.

2. THE REVENGE.

The squire has slain the noble lord, the squire himself would be the knight. He has stabbed him in the dark wood, and sunk his body in the deep Rhine. He has donned his armour bright, and has leapt boldly on to his master's horse ; and as he is going to cross over the bridge, the horse rears and throws himself back.

And as he struck him with the golden spurs, then the horse hurled himself wildly into the stream below.

He struggles and plunges, with arm, with foot ; the heavy armour forces him under.

3. RETURN HOME.

I know not what it should mean that I am so sad ; the story of the olden time goes never out of my mind.

The air is cool and it is gloamin, and the Rhine flows peacefully ; the top of the mountains shimmer in the light of the evening sun.

The most beautiful maiden sits above there, wonderful to look upon. Her golden jewels shine ; she combs her golden hair. She combs it with a golden comb, and sings a song meanwhile ; it has a wonderful overpowering melody.

The boatman in his little skiff is seized with a wild sorrow ; he looks not at the rocks ; he looks only up to the height.

I believe the waves swallow in the end boatman and boat ; and this with her singing the Lore-Ley has done.

4. THE ERLEKONIG.

Who rides so late through night and wind ? It is the father with

his child ; he has the boy in his arm, he holds him fast, he keeps him warm.

My son, why hidest thou thy face so timidly ? Father, dost thou not see the Erkonig, the Erkonig, with his crown and train ?

My son, it is a streak of cloud.

" Dear child, come go with me ; I will play very pretty games with thee ; there are many beautiful flowers on the strand, my mother has many golden garments."

My father, my father, dost thou not hear what a promise the Erkonig is whispering to me ?

Be quiet, keep quiet, my child ; 'tis but the wind rustling in the dry leaves.

" Wilt thou go with me, my fine boy ; my daughters shall wait on thee beautifully ; my daughters lead off the nightly dance, and shall rock and dance and sing thee to sleep."

My father, my father, dost thou not see there the daughters of the Erkonig, in the gloomy place ?

My son, my son, I see it well enough ; it is the old willows that are looking so gray.

" I love thee ; thy beautiful form enchants me ; and if thou art not willing, I will use force."

My father, now he is laying hold of me ; the Erkonig has done me an injury.

The father shudders ; he rides quickly ; he holds in his arms the panting child ; he reaches their house in trouble and distress : in his arms the child was dead.

5. THE GRENADEIER.

Two grenadiers were travelling to France ; they had been prisoners in Russia, and when they came on to German ground, they let their heads hang down.

Both heard there the sorrowful tale, that France had gone down, that the brave army had been conquered and slain, and the Emperor, the Emperor taken.

Then the grenadiers wept together at the sad news. The one said : " How sad I begin to feel, how my old wound is burning."

The other said : " My joy is past ; I too would die with thee, but I have a wife and child at home, who would perish without me."

" What care I for wife, what care I for child ; I have a far better de-

sire ; let them go beg if they are hungry ; my Emperor, my Emperor taken.

"Grant me, brother, one prayer : if I die now, take my body with thee to France ; bury me in the earth of France.

"The cross of honour with the red ribbon thou shalt lay upon my heart ; put my musket in my hand ; and gird on me my sword.

"And I will lie quiet, and listen like a sentinel in the grave, till once I hear the roar of cannon and the tramp of neighing horses.

"Then my Emperor shall ride over my grave ; many swords shall glitter and flash ; then shall I rise armed out of my grave, to defend the Emperor, the Emperor."

6. THE SINGER.

What do I hear outside before the gate ; what echoing on the bridge ? Let the song resound before our ear in the hall. The king spake ; the page ran ; the boy came ; the king called out, "Let in to me the old man."

"Be greeted, noble lords ; be greeted, beautiful ladies ! . What a rich heaven, star on star ! Who knows their names ? In the hall full of splendour and nobility, close thine eyes ; there is no time to regale yourself here in wonder."

The singer closed his eyes and struck in full tones ; the knights looked boldly on ; the fair ones looked into their lap. The king, whom the song pleased, to reward him for his sport, caused a golden chain to be handed to him.

"The golden chain give not to me ; give the chain to the knights before whose bold countenance the lances of the enemy are shivered ; give it to the chancellor, whom thou hast, and bid him add this golden charge to his other burdens.

"I sing as the bird sings that dwells amongst the branches ; the song that pours from my throat is a reward that richly rewards. But if I may ask, I ask one thing ; bid them hand me in pure gold a beaker of the best of wine."

They placed it before him ; he drank it to the bottom. "Oh draught full of sweet refreshment, happy be the highly fortunate house where this is a small gift of it ; if it fare well with you, then think on me ; thank God as warmly as I thank you for this drink."

C. 1. THE DOG, THE RABBIT, AND THE SPORTSMAN.

Cæsar, a renowned pointer, but too much puffed up on account of his merit, held fast in his hole an unfortunate rabbit, breathless with fear. "Surrender," cried the dog with a voice of thunder, that made the inhabitants of the woods tremble for a long way; "I am Cæsar, known for his great deeds, whose name fills the whole world." At this great name, Jack (the rabbit), having commended his penitent soul to the gods, said, with a trembling voice, "Most serene mastiff, if I surrender, what shall be my fate?" "You shall die." "I shall die!" said the innocent creature; "and if I run away?" "Your death is certain." "What!" replied the animal that lives upon thyme, "I must lose my life either way! Since I must die, may it please your lordship to pardon me, if I dare to attempt running away." He spoke and ran off, like a hero of the warren. Cato would have blamed him; I say he did right; for scarcely does the huntsman see him when he takes aim at him, and fires—and the dog falls dead! What would our good La Fontaine say to this? Help yourself, and heaven will help you. I greatly approve of that moral.

2. WHAT IS A HERO?

Is a man a hero for having put one or two nations in chains? Tiberius had that honour. Is a man a hero when he signalizes his hatred by revenge? Octavius had that honour. Is a man a hero when he governs by fear? Sejanus made all men tremble, even his own master. But to extinguish the fire of one's anger, to be able to conquer one's self, and to curb the billows of one's pride,—that is what I call being great in one's self; and that is my hero.

3. THE OLD MAN AND THE ASS.

An old man on an ass observed, as he went along, a blooming meadow full of pasture: he loosened his beast, and the ass rushed about through the slender grass, rolling, scraping, and rubbing itself, friking, braying and browsing, and making many a place bare.

Meanwhile comes the enemy. "Let us be off," said the old man. "Why?" replied the wanton animal; "shall I be compelled to carry a double packsaddle, a double burden?" "Not so," said the old man, who immediately took to his heels. "And what then does it signify

to me," said the ass, "to whom I belong? Make yourself safe, and let me graze. Our enemy is our master. I tell you so in plain terms."

4. THE TRAVELLER BEWILDERED IN THE SNOWS OF MOUNT SAINT BERNARD.

The snow which has accumulated far off, falls in dense torrents from the heavens; and, heaped up without intermission, it covers the solitary old peaks of Saint Bernard.

No more roads, all is obstruction; darkness hastens on, and already, for the last time, the eagle has uttered its voice in the winds of night on the inhospitable summit of the mountain.

At this cry of frightful omen, the benumbed traveller dares not proceed a step farther; dying, and overcome with cold, he awaits death on the brink of a precipice.

There, in his last thoughts, he dreams of his wife, he dreams of his children; this image has doubled the horrors of his torments on his terrible and icy couch.

It is all over; his last hour is being numbered in that dreadful place, and a fatal sleep that makes his cold eyelid heavy already seeks his eyes.

Suddenly, Oh amazement! Oh wonder! he thinks he recognises the sound of a bell! The sound increases in his ear; a sudden brightness has shone in the darkness.

Whilst he listens with difficulty, another sound is heard through the tempest: a dog barks, and opening up the way, it approaches at the same moment, followed by a hermit.

The dog, barking with joy, arrests the affrighted gaze of the traveller: death lets go his prey, and charity numbers another miracle.

5. THE LAKE.

Thus, always driven towards new shores, carried away for ever into eternal night, can we never for a single day cast anchor on the ocean of time?

Oh lake! scarcely has the year finished its course, and behold! behold! I come alone to seat myself on that stone where thou hast seen her sit, near the beloved waters that she was to have seen again.

Thus, didst thou roar beneath these great rocks; thus didst thou break thyself upon their rent sides; thus did the wind hurl the foam of thy billows on her adored feet.

One evening, dost thou remember? we were sailing in silence; nothing was heard afar upon the waters, or under the skies, but the noise of the rowers who struck in cadence thy harmonious waters.

Oh lake! silent rocks, caves, gloomy forest, ye whom time spares or can make young again, preserve, Oh lovely nature, preserve at least the memory of that night.

Let the wind that moans, let the reed that sighs, let the delicate perfumes of thy balmy air; let everything one hears, and sees, and breathes, let all say, "They have loved."

6. MARY STUART'S FAREWELL.

Farewell, France, charming country, that I must love so much! cradle of my happy childhood, farewell! to quit thee is to die.

France, my adopted country, whence I think I see myself banished, listen to the farewell of Mary, and remember her! The wind blows, we quit the strand, and little moved by my sobs, God has not swelled the waves, to restore me to thy shores.

When in the sight of the people that I love I girded on the bright lilies, it applauded my queenly rank less than the charms of my youth. In vain does sovereign greatness await me among the gloomy Scotch. I have only desired to be a queen in order to reign over Frenchmen.

Love, glory, genius, these have too much dazzled my happy days: the course of my destiny is to be changed in rude Caledonia. Alas! a terrible omen makes my heart a prey to fear: in a horrible dream, methought I saw a scaffold erected for me!

France, from the midst of alarms, the noble daughter of the Stuarts will direct her eyes towards thee, as on this day which is witness of her tears. But, O God, the vessel, too swift in its course, already sails under other skies, and night hides thy shores from my eyes in its misty veil!

Farewell, France, charming country, that I must love so much! cradle of my happy childhood, farewell! to quit thee is to die.

Exercise 40 (between pages 138, 139).

Monteagle knew not what to think of this letter, and shewed it to Lord Salisbury, who was not inclined to pay much attention to it, but who nevertheless laid it before the king. The king had sagacity enough to perceive, from its serious, earnest style, that something important was meant; and this forewarning of a sudden and terrible glow, yet with the authors concealed, made his suspicions come very near the truth. The day before the meeting of parliament he sent the Earl of Suffolk to examine all the vaults under the houses of parliament. In that which was under the house of lords, Suffolk was surprised to see so many wood of piles and faggots, and was also struck with the dark and mysterious countenance of Guy Fawkes, who was found there, and who called himself Percys servant. It was then resolved to make a more thorough inspection, and about midnight a magistrate was sent for with proper attendants for that purpose. On turning over the faggots, the barrels of Gunpowder were discovered. Fawkes had been seized near the door, and matches and everything required for setting the train on fire were found upon him. He at first appeared quite undaunted, but his courage afterwards failed him, and he made a full discovery of the plot, and of all the conspirators. Catesby, Percy, and some others hurried into Warwickshire, where one of their confederates, Sir everard digby, not doubting but that the expected catastrophe in London had taken place, was already in arms. The country was soon roused against these wretches, who took refuge in one of those

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for^{ti}fied houses which were commoⁿ at that period, and resolved to defend themselves to the last. But the same fate awaited them which them^{self}-which they had designed for so many others. Their gud^dpowder caught fire, and blew up, maiming and destroying several^{of} them. The rest rushed out upon the multitude, and were literally cut to, except a few who were taken alive, and afterwards executed. The king shewed more moderation on this occasion than was approved of by his subjects in general, who were wound up to such a pitch of horror at the greatness of the crime which had been attempted, that they would gladly have had every Papist in the kingdom put to death; and they were very much displeased that James punished those only who were more immediately concerned in the plot.

When the ferment of this affair was over, James employed himself in an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a union between his two kingdoms; but the parliament of England was so much swayed by old and vulgar prejudices and antipathies against the Scots, that it would agree to nothing, except to annul the hostile laws which had formerly subsisted two/the between kingdoms. They would have done well to have followed the example of good sense and candour which James really shewed them in his arguments on this point. Argument, indeed, was his delight and his glory. He loved to exhibit his wisdom and learning in long and sometimes segaious, harangues. But this was all he could do^o though he could talk he could not act; he wanted both decision and exertion; and the parliament, soon finding out his weakness, listened to his speeches, but paid no other attention to them, and contrived by degrees to strengthen its own power, and diminish that of the crown so that, while he

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was perpetually taking of his kingly prerogative, he gradually lost much [^] of it | His bad management of the finances, and his profuse generosity to his fa₄ourites, involved him in great difficulties. Amongst other ways of procuring money, he sold titles and dignities. The title of ba_{or}net, which might be purchased by any bidder for a thousand pou_dps, was now first created to supply his necessities. The idea was suggested by Lord Salisbury; and this species of hereditary knighthood is, I believe, still quite peculiar to this country.

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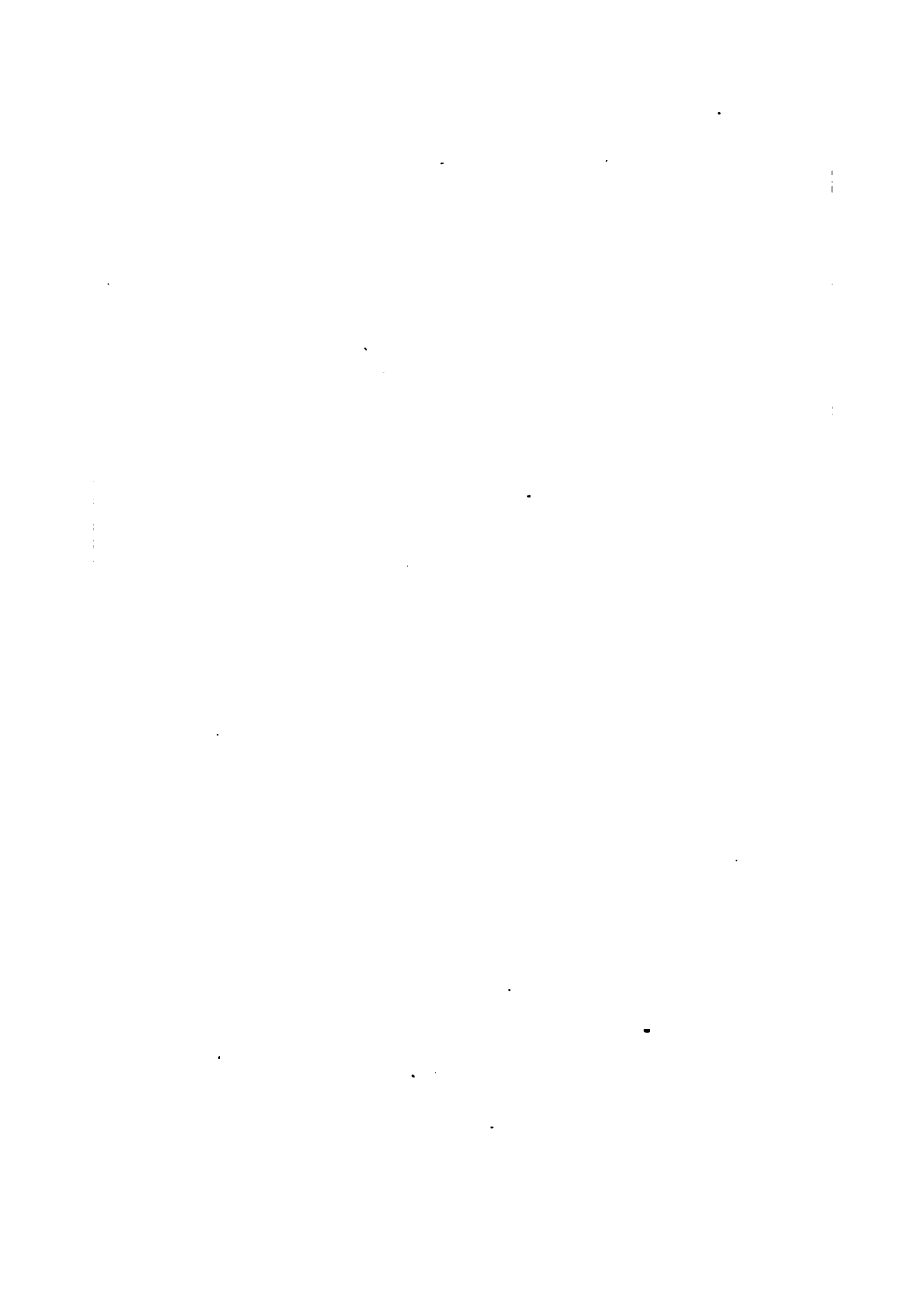
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